The People's Press.

VOL. XIX. SALEM, N. C., JANUARY 13, 1871. NO. 2.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms:—Cash in advance.

One copy, one year,.....$2 00
" six months,.....1 00
" three months,..... 75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.

Liberal deductions made by special contracts, to large advertisers.

POETRY.

A Bit of a Sermon.

Whatsoe'r you find to do,
Do it, boys, with all your might!
Never be a *little* true,
Or a *little* in the right.
Trifles even
Lead to heaven,
Trifles make the life of man;
So in all things,
Great or small things,
Be as thorough as you can.

Let no speck their surface dim—
Spotless truth and honor bright!
I'd not give a fig for him
Why says *any* lie is white!
He who falters,
Twists or alters
Little atoms when we speak,
May deceived be,
But believe me,
So *himself* he is a sneak.

Help the weak if you are strong,
Love the old if you are young;
Own a fault if you are wrong,
If you're angry hold your tongue.
In each duty
Lies a beauty,
If your eyes do not shut;
Just as surely
And securely
As a kernel in a nut.

Love with all your heart and soul,
Love with eye and ear and touch.
That's the moral of the whole,
You can never love too much!
'Tis the glory
Of the story
In our babyhood begun,
Our hearts without it,
(Never doubt it,)
Are as worlds without a sun!

If you think a word would please,
Say it, if it is but true;
Words may give delight with ease,
When no act is asked of you.
Words may often
Soothe and soften,
Gild a joy or heal a pain;
They are treasures
Yielding pleasures
It is wicked to retain.

Whatsoe'er you find to do,
Do it then with all your might;
Let your prayers be strong and true—
Prayer, my lads, will keep you right.
Pray in all things,
Great and small things,
Like a Christian gentleman;
And forever,
Now or never,
Be as thorough as you can.

Select Miscellany.

How Dr. Rounder Beat His Boys.

A queer, old-fashioned house was "Cloverbobs," where the sensible, but somewhat queer Dr. Rounder kept his school.

The Dr. had a fine garden and orchard, in which all manner of pleasant fruits were to be found, from the early strawberries to the autumn plums and apples.—From him the boys had full liberty to revel in these inviting pastures. He considered that the fruit was sent to be eaten, and that the boys of Cloverbobs were sent to eat it.

All the boys were of the same opinion; but Mrs. Pinnicker, the housekeeper, did not agree with them now and then. Many grievous complaints did she carry to her master of the nursing and doctoring arising from the boys eating unripe fruit, or too much of what was ripe, and so worried him, so that he was fain to let her lock the gate, and give out such measure of the dainties as she thought fit.

For this the big boys resolved to be revenged. The theft of her spectacles, the drowning of her cat, and various other plots were made and abandoned as unworthy of gentlemen and disgraceful to the Doctor's pupils. Nevertheless, something, it was decided, most be done. Now, where there's a will there's a way, and that may be said with a strong significance to a boy's will. What chance, then, had the housekeeper against the will of between thirty and forty boys?

The apples had been gathered in with the plums, which were stored for preserving, and the whole were laid in the most housekeeper like order on the floor of a large room at one end of the straggling old house.

Of this room, into which the boys saw all the good things go and nothing come out, Mrs. Pinnicker kept the key—a great door keep, that hung, with others, at her girdle. To get the apples without it equally so, at least so it appeared till accident showed it otherwise.

It chanced that, in a game of hide-and-seek, one boy, the hider, climbed the roof of the house, and, creeping toward the apple-room end, got down an ivy-covered chimney. The chimney was very large, and he descended rather quicker than he wished into the chamber beneath, and fell within a few inches of a large hole in the floor, where the grate had once been.

At first he was in a panic; but finding he was not hurt, he soon recovered himself, and began to look about him. It was a dingy place; the window was almost covered with ivy; but there was enough light to show him that the boxes of the pupils were kept there.

Having ascertained this, he went to the edge of the hole, and, looking down, could see nothing but a flat hearth-stone.

"There's no fire-place there," he thought; but, while he thought and looked, a strong whiff of apples came up, and suddenly gave him an explanation of his whereabouts.

"Of course," he exclaimed, "I am over the fruit store-room."

Piling the boxes up, he soon got out from the chimney, and, smoothing the ivy, he descended with all speed to tell his comrades.

Exultation was in every heart that night; for, although much had to be done to carry out their enterprise, the first step and most important had been taken; the apples were found to be within reach without the big key.

After many a consultation in the playground, measures were agreed on; and the next day the ringleaders were down the chimney smelling the apples and scheming how to get at them. It was too far to jump or drop down; but a rope—there were the cords of the boxes—what could be more handy?

They twisted and twined them in and ont to the size of a cable, and then, letting down the smallest of the party, charged him to come up with his pockets full. But pockets—even large ones—would not hold many; and the small boy had small pockets, of course; so he had to go down several times before he could satisfy his companions.

"Let's drop down a basket," said one.

"Our supper-basket," said another.

"Yes," said the small boy, "and it would be easier to go down and come up in the basket; the cord hurts."

Accordingly, that night after supper the market-basket was in its ordinary place; but the following morning nobody could find it. Where it was hidden, and how, I cannot tell; but the next play-hour saw it in the box-room.

To prevent the possibility of their letting go the rope when the basket contained their messenger or the apples, they secured it round an iron bar that went across the window, and wound or unwound it as need required.

For some days their depredations went on, and now their revenge was at hand.—They knew it was Mrs. Pinnicker's time for bringing fruit for the Sunday pies, and they hid about, here and there, to watch her go into the room. They saw her put her bright key into the lock, and go in and close the door behind her.

Would she never come out? Were they to wait in vain for the pleasure of seeing her horror stricken face? The bell rang, the play-time was over, and they were forced to forego their delight; but they saw her in the house, in the dormitory at night, and she looked troubled and perplexed.

They were sure she had complained to the Doctor; but he must have told her it was fancy, that the apples could not go through the key hole, and that the heaps were not any less, as she declared they were.

Nevertheless, they thought it best to rest awhile, and allowed her to make another visit before they took any more apples.

Thinking now that she was satisfied, they went to work again, and the diminished heaps left no doubt in Mrs. Pinnicker's mind that thieves were somewhere.—She had told the Doctor, and the Doctor had told her that she was mistaken, but that if she saw any fresh signs of the theft she had better let him know, and say nothing about it to any one else.

So she went to him again with more consternation than the Doctor thought all the apples were worth; but he said he would see the apples and judge for himself, for by a visit now and then, he would be able to settle the question of theft or no theft; so he took the key.

Mrs. Pinnicker seemed so quiet about her second loss that the boys thought they might venture a fresh excursion into her treasury; and, as it chanced, they on the roof, hidden by its ins and outs, and the Doctor on the walk beneath, were making their way at the time to the same spot.

He had let himself in, and was looking at the fruit, when he thought he heard a noise above him.

He waited and heard voices.

He was almost as much frightened to find that he had caught the thieves as he would have been if they had caught him.

In nervous expectation he waited, wondering where he should see them appear, when the basket slowly made its way through the chimney hole and gradually settled on the hearth, the small boy in it not expecting any company, and least of all the Doctor.

When he saw him (which at first he had not done, as his back was towards him,) he was so paralyzed with fear that he could not utter a sound. The Doctor observed this, and immediately took advantage of it. He put his fingers on his lips as a sign that he should keep silence.

"Safe!" cried a voice above which the Doctor knew to be his nephew's.

The Doctor made signs to the trembling urchin to say "Yes," which he did, but in a very husky voice.

"Load away, then," said several voices. Whereupon the Doctor, making signs to him of his intentions, and looking at the thickness of the rope, whispered to him to give the accustomed signal when he had taken his usual time for filling the basket. Then he settled himself with some difficulty in it, to the utter confusion of the small boy, who devoutly wished he had never seen an apple in his life.

"A good lot this time," said the Doctor's nephew.

"He is coming up with it," said another.

"Mind the rope; don't let it slip; give it another twist. Well, I think we shall have enough this time."

While they were rejoicing in the coming spoils, the nearest boy caught sight of the Doctor's hat; and soon his face was visible, to the horror and amazement of all.

"Don't let me down among the apples, boys," he said. "I have had some trouble to come up, and should like to stay here a little, if you please."

There was no escape—no help for it; they went to pulling and twisting till he was fairly landed on the floor.

"My dear lads," he exclaimed, when he was out of the basket, "how could you drive me to make such a journey? I wouldn't for all the apples in England do it again, not even if I got them honestly."

Seeing so little anger in his face they clustered around him and made an awkward attempt at an apology.

"Lads," he said, "I can't forgive you—don't ask me. It is so very disreputable an affair that I wash my hands of it, and will forget it immediately. I am only very glad that no one knows it but ourselves. Are any other of the boys concerned in it?"

They said they had trusted none younger than the one below.

"I'm glad of it for your sake. Here, let us put these boxes straight, and untwist these ropes. I wouldn't have Mrs. Pinnicker know that you could so far forget your duty to yourselves and me for anything."

They could have well borne scolding, learned a lesson, or stood a caning, but this way of meeting their misdoing completely overcame them. They resolved, one and all, inwardly, never to engage in anything unworthy again.

The boxes were speedily replaced, and the rope put right; and to save the character of the thieves, the Doctor got by their help from the chimney. As soon as he got into the house, he sent for his housekeeper, and said:

"There are too many apples there by half, Mrs. Pinnicker. I'm sure the boys cannot have had enough, mind that they have plenty in future. In fact, to prevent their falling into the hands of thieves, as you have supposed they do, it is better you should give the key to the senior boy, and let them take a sufficient quantity."

"Remember, lads not to be imprudent!" he added, filling up the confession of the thieves.

"If that wasn't enough to conquer any heart, I don't know what would be," said one of the boys many years after, in speaking of it. "It had the effect of making us forgive the housekeeper, for how could we resent, who had been so nobly pardoned? And more than that, it gave an effect to the Doctor's moral and religious teaching, which was most valuable to us. We were sure he was sincere. We saw that he had none of the meanness that he dealt, so gently with, he must have despised it, and we were thoroughly ashamed of ourselves."

MURDER WILL OUT.

An Innocent Man Hung---Justice Fifty Years After Date.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* relates this story: It is said "murder will out," and few, comparatively, are those who escape, in this world even, the just punishment for their crime. Yet some do, and worse still, there are many cases where the innocent have suffered for the misdeeds of those who are guilty. We have a case in point that ought to have publicity, as it comes from a source of high respectability. It recalls the story of a murder committed fifty years ago, and which, at the time, created a profound sensation in the "Green river country," as follows:

In the year 1817, Dr. John P. Sanderson was murdered in that part of Barren county which is now Metcalfe county, Ky.; and John C. Hamilton, a wealthy citizen residing in the neighborhood where the body of the murdered man was found, was arrested, tried and convicted of the murder. The evidence against Hamilton was wholly circumstantial, and so remarkable in its character as to produce, not only in the minds of the jury, but of the whole population in that section, a clear conviction of the guilt of the accused. It appeared upon the trial that Hamilton was a trader, driving stock and occasionally carrying slaves to Mississippi to sell.

The family was aristocratic, one of the sisters having married General Carroll, of Tennessee, and the other Colonel Anderson, of the same State, and there existed, as was alleged, strong feelings of envy against the family. It appeared from the evidence that Hamilton had just returned from a successful trip to Mississippi, in company with Dr. Sanderson, who was a wealthy planter, residing near Natchez. He came to Kentucky for the purpose of purchasing slaves to work on his plantation, and brought with him a large amount of money, and of which fact Hamilton was apprised. They came through a wild and sparsely settled portion of the "Indian Territory," and Dr. Sanderson was very sick during the greater part of the journey. On their arrival at Barren county they went to the residence of Hamilton's father, where Dr. Sanderson remained for several weeks, and until he recovered his health.

It was shown that after his health was restored, the two left the house in company; Hamilton, who acted, as was said, as guide, to ascertain the point where the road forked, and one of which led to a neighboring county, where a sale of negroes was to take place at public auction, and which Sanderson wanted to attend. The forks of the road were nine miles from where Hamilton's father lived. The two were seen together at various points on the road, before they reached the point named. The last place they were seen together was three quarters of a mile from the forks of the road. A short time afterward Hamilton returned alone, and the night following the horse of Sanderson came up riderless to the house of Hamilton's father. Sanderson was never again seen alive. Several days elapsed, and suspicions were aroused that he had been foully dealt with.

The neighborhood *en masse* made search for his body. It was found on the road in the direction to the point where the negro sale was to have taken place, covered up with brush and briers. His hat was discovered in a hollow stump, and under a log near by was found a brass horse pistol with the hammer broken. In the head of the murdered man was found a number of shot and a piece of the hammer of the pistol, which fitted exactly. Under the lining of the hat there was a list of thirty-three one hundred dollar Mississippi bills, the numbers thereof and to whom payable. When Hamilton was arrested the bills corresponding with the lists were found in his possession. It was shown that he had borrowed the pistol from Col. Gorin, of Glassgow, Barren county, and that the shot in the head of Dr. Sanderson corresponded in size with shot purchased a few days previous by Hamilton in Glasgow. It was also proved on trial that Hamilton's sherry-vallies or overhauls were concealed in his father's barn, and there was blood upon them. They were fully identified by his sister. This was the evidence introduced by the State.

Hamilton alleged in his defence that he and Sanderson were and had been for years intimate friends; that they had traveled together through a wild country, and that, if he had had sinister designs, nothing more than a little neglect of Sanderson during his sickness would have insured his death, and that he could have thus secured the money. He said that Mississippi money was at a discount in Kentucky, and Kentucky money at a discount in Mississippi; that he (Hamilton) was about to return to Mississippi, where he could use the money of that State, while Dr. S. wanted the Kentucky money to buy negroes; and that, for mutual accommodation and profit, they made an exchange of money. And that he further proved that he borrowed $1000 of the bank in Glasgow to make up the sum required for the exchange. As to the pistol, he said he borrowed it from Colonel Gorin to lend to Dr. Sanderson, who wanted it for his personal protection, and that in parting with him at the forks of the road he had given it to him. He alleged that his negro servant had stolen his sherry vallies, gone to a dance, where he got into a fight, and concealed them in the barn, until he (the negro) could have an opportunity to clean the blood from them. His statements were not corroborated, and he was convicted and hung.

The celebrated John Rowan was his chief counsel, and defended the unfortunate man with his accustomed ability, but the evidence was so strong that he felt he presented a hopeless cause. Indeed, Judge Rowan subsequently declared that, with one exception, he never had a case possessing as few points for a successful defense. Solomon P. Sharpe, whose tragic fate a few years later, sent a thrill of horror throughout the State, prosecuted Hamilton, and, being thoroughly convinced of his guilt, showed him no mercy. Hamilton's family alone believed him the victim of circumstances, and the accused died protesting his innocence.

Now for the sequel. In the year 1869 Hon. Richard H. Rousseau, of Kentucky, then Minister to Central America, was visited at Tegucigulpa, Honduras, by Col. Gibson, a rich planter, who then resided near Vicksburg, Miss., which is still his home, and who told him that some thirty or thirty-five years ago a man was executed for murder in the eastern part of Mississippi, and that while under the gallows he heard him confess that he and a comrade, both fugitives from justice, were hid at the head of the ravine where the body of Sanderson was found. They saw him as he approached; dashed out and seized and dragged him from his horse; that he endeavored to use his pistol, which they wrenched from his hand, and shot him in the head; that they then struck him with the pistol and broke the hammer, which remained in his head; that they robbed him and concealed his body and fled.

They afterwards heard that Hamilton was hung for their crime, but the facts had never been made known until that time. This man's comrade had met his death by the hangman for another murder, but died without disclosing his connection with the foul deed, and it rested with him alone to reveal the true story. Mr. Rousseau, from whom we derive this statement, informs us that he was authorized by Colonel Gibson to make known these facts, that they might reach Hamilton's relatives, if they were living, and thus wipe out from the dead and the living the stain which rested on them. We print the article for this purpose, as well as to show that "truth is stranger than fiction."

The Sumter, S. C., *News* states that the horse and mule market in that section is very dull this season.

The Pennsylvania Senate is anti-radical for the first time in eleven years.

AGRICULTURAL.

Pickling Pork and Curing Hams.

A correspondent in the *Country Gentleman* writes from New Hill, Sagamon, Ill., in reply to "a Farmer's wife," asking directions for pickling pork, and gives the following method:

For each 100 pounds of pork, weigh out 8 pounds of salt. After the meat is cold, rub each piece with part of the salt. Repeat the operation next day. The third day take the remainder of the salt, which should be about five pounds add to it 2 pounds brown sugar, 4 ounces saltpeter, 1 pint of molasses, and about 3 gallons of water. Boil and skim, and when cold, pour over the meat, which should in the meantime have been closely packed in a suitable vessel and weighted down just enough to insure its all being covered with the brine. Eight pounds of salt, 2 pounds sugar, 4 ounces saltpeter, and one pint of molasses, are enough to cure 100 pounds of pork in good style; and if 3 gallons of water does not make brine enough to cover the meat, (which is sometimes the case when the pieces are so rough they cannot be packed close) more water must be used. In six weeks the meat should be taken out, and the brine boiled and skimmed, so as to remove the blood. Rinse the meat in cold water, and rinse out the vessel, then repack, and when the brine cools pour it over as before, being sure to have enough to cover all the meat. To this end it may be necessary to make some new. About the last of March or the first of April, when the weather begins to get warm, the brine should again be boiled and skimmed, and the meat replaced as before. If kept in a good cellar it will remain good and palatable as far into the summer as you may choose to save it, and when taken out to cook will be found to look as bright as fresh pork itself. We cure hams and shoulders in the same way—only that at the end of six weeks they are taken from the brine, hung up to dry, and then smoked. Better cured hams we have never seen. It is sometimes convenient to cure the hams and shoulders and pieces of pickle pork all together in the same vessel, in which case, when the hams and shoulders are taken out to hang in the smoke-house, the brine left in the vessel, in which case, when the hams and shoulders are taken out to hang in the smoke-house, the brine is left in the vessel will be enough to cover the remaining meat. It should be boiled and skimmed as above directed.

Shrinkage in Butchering.

A correspondent desires to know how much a hog shrinks in butchering, and also how much cattle fall off in slaughtering. It is estimated that the shrinkage of hogs in butchering varies from one-eighth to one fourth the gross weight. A well fatted hog that has not been fed for sixteen or twenty-four hours before slaughtering, and will weigh 300 pounds gross, will weigh about 260 pounds dressed, while one poorly fattened, that will weigh 200 pounds gross, will balance a little over 150 pounds dressed.

It is believed that hogs that have attained maturity, or about twenty months old, when well fattened, will shrink less than those that are from nine to twelve months old.

Beef cattle will, on an average, shrink about forty per cent., in slaughtering, that is the meat will equal nearly sixty per cent on the gross weight.

In the case of both cattle and sheep, much depends upon whether they are well fattened, and some breeds, as Shorthorns and Southdowns, show less shrinkage than others.

What Every Young Man Should Do.

1. Every young man should make the most of himself, intellectually, morally, socially and physically.

2. He should depend upon his own efforts to accomplish these results.

3. He should be willing to take advice from those competent to give it, and to follow such advice, until his own judgement or convictions, properly founded, should otherwise direct.

4. If he is unfortunate enough to have a rich and indulgent father, he must do the best he can under the circumstances, which will be to conduct himself very much as though he had not these obstacles to overcome.

5. He should remember that young men, if they live, grow old, and that the habits of youth are oftener than otherwise perpetuated in the mature man. Knowing this fact, he should "govern himself accordingly."

6. He should never be discouraged by small beginnings, but remember that nearly all great results have been wrought from apparently slight causes.

7. He should never under any circumstances, be idle. If he cannot find the employment he prefers let him come as near his desires as possible—he will thus reach the object of his ambition.

8. All young men have "inalienable rights," among which none is greater and more sacred than the privilege to be "somebody."

Success does not always reward merit.

The South is beginning to talk about cultivating the poppy and going largely into the opium trade. Not long since a Louisiana farmer tried the experiment, raising poppies enough on seven acres of ground to yield him 140 pounds of marketable opium. This he sold at an average of ten dollars per pound. During the war, opium was grown extensively in South Carolina and other States, and furnished a good proportion of that purchased by the Confederate government for medical use.

Be Social at Home.

Let parents talk much and talk well at home. A father who is habitually silent in his own house, may be in many respects a wise man; but he is not wise in his silence. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent, uninteresting at home, among the children. If they have not mental activity and mental stories sufficient for both, let them first provide for their own household. Ireland exports beef and wheat, and lives on potatoes; and they fare as poorly who reserve their social charms for companions abroad, and keep their dullness for home consumption. It is better to instruct children and make them happy at home, than it is to charm strangers or amuse friends. A silent house is a dull place for young people, a place from which they will escape if they can. They will talk, or think, of being "shut up" there, and the youth who does not love home is in danger.

GENERAL NEWS.

Marshal Don Juan Prim, the great War Minister and President of the Council of Spain, whose recent assassination has excited much comment throughout the civilized world, was born in a small provincial town of Spain, of comparatively humble parents. By his indomitable energy, or ambition, he rose from grade to grade, until he had won the titles of Count de Reus, Viscount del Bruschi, Marquis de los Castillejos, and Grandee of Spain of the first class. He was in his fifty-seventh year.

At a meeting on the 20th ult. of the Stockholders of the Home Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn., it was discovered that in 1867 the Company had made a false report, and that the present indebtedness exceeds the assets by $200,000. The North Carolina agents of the Company offer to protect the interests of insurers in this State, by transferring their policies to other and solvent companies.

The Supreme Court of New York has decided that United States bonds can not be included in personal assets in reckoning the value of property for taxation for local and State purposes. So, a man may be rolling in wealth, all of which is invested in United States bonds, yet he cannot be made to pay one cent of taxes on it to help support the State, county, or municipal governments.

Miss Mary Brinkmeyer of Cincinnati, was burned to death on Tuesday of last week under peculiar circumstances. She was sitting in front of the fire place, warming her feet, when a gust of wind down the chimney drove the blaze against her dress, which caught fire, and in a moment enveloped her in flames. She was literally burned alive.

The annual message of the Governor of New York arraigns the Federal government for having assumed the power to interfere directly by its officers and an armed force with the elections in that State. It also arraigns the President on this account, and emphatically protests against such outrages.

Miss Lena Leland, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Panola, Miss., was to have been married on Thursday night week, and friends assembled to attend the wedding. About one hour before the ceremony was to have been performed, she suddenly died. She was buried in her wedding dress.

The remains of Mr. Samuel C. Hines of Caswell county, N. C., one of the victims during the recent conflagration in Richmond, have been recovered from the ruins. Only a few bones were left, and a silver watch known to belong to the deceased.—Mr. Hines lost his life in the attempt to rescue a friend.

While a man at Newark, N. J., was gigging for eels the other day, through a hole in the ice, he stuck his gig into something which felt very weighty, and upon bringing up his prize found it to be the dead body of a German who had been drowned some time previously.

The marriage of Ex-Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward to Miss Olive Risley, daughter of H. A. Risley, formerly a special agent of the Treasury Department, is announced to take place in San Francisco, on the return of Mr. Seward's party, which will be in about two months.

At a recent State Fair, several bottles of strained honey were put on exhibition, when some scamp put a bottle of castor oil along with them. Several old ladies sampled it with the same result. The opinion of all who tried it was that the bees which laid that honey were frauds.

The campaign in New Hampshire is opening, and the election takes place the second Tuesday in March. The radical majority in the State last spring was only 1,500, and the democrats think they will carry everything this time.

The farmers of California are about to make a determined attempt to introduce the culture of cotton as one of the ruling productive industries of their State, and are confident of success.

The ice-boat Chesapeake, used for breaking the ice in the harbors of Chesapeake Bay, blew up on New Year's eve, instantly killing one man, and severely injuring several others.

Salt Lake City in Utah—Brigham Young's capital—has a population of 13,545, against 8,236 ten years ago.

The largest and most beautiful Church in Cincinnati has 222 pews, every fifth one of which is free.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

The Old Debt of North Carolina.

It will be the duty of the next Convention, instead of amending the present Constitution, to adopt a new one leaving the debt of the old State of North Carolina with the debts contracted during the war. If a child is responsible for the debts of its parent, the State of North Carolina might be held responsible for the debts of her deceased parent.

We were surprised to find an article in the last number of the Mt. Airy *News*, of which the above is an extract, boldly but lamely advocating the repudiation of the entire *old* debt of North Carolina. Our cotemporary has been laboring to establish a reputation for political and moral integrity by advocating measures that are just and honorable and which would redound to the credit of the State and its people; but we are sure that very few men in North Carolina, especially of the truly Conservative stamp, are willing to class the measure above indicated in that category, or are inclined to support it if only by silence or inaction.

Should the people determine to call a Convention, it will be a part of the duty of that Convention—perhaps, the most important part of its duty—to take into consideration the entire debt of the State, separate the honest portion of it from that portion that is fraudulent, make provision for the payment of the former upon some equitable basis that will be acceptable both to the State and its creditors, and disown, nullify, reject, repudiate and everlastingly wipe out every farthing of the latter, so that no Legislature in future times, it matters not what party or influences may control it, will be enabled to resuscitate it. To effect this, will require a constitutional provision, and until we get such a provision we will never be safe from the schemes and intrigues of the cunning speculators who have managed to get hold of the bonds which represent this fraudulent portion of our indebtedness, and who are living in hopes that the era of rascality has not yet wholly passed away.

The debt incurred by the State before the war is an honest debt, every dollar of it, and North Carolina, though she is bowed almost to the dust with the weight of her calamities and sits disconsolate amidst the wreck of her former fortunes, is not yet fallen so low as to deliberately blacken the good name which disaster could never tarnish, and destroy her credit for evermore, by enacting the despicable part of one whose bankruptcy is conceived in iniquity and executed through fraud. She will repudiate the liabilities imposed upon her by allied ignorance and rascality, at a time when the worth and intelligence of the State were debarred from her Legislative halls by the selfish machinations of a party which, entrenched in power at the national capital, temporarily directed, by extra-constitutional means, her unhappy destinies. But her own honest debt, incurred in honest times, by honest and intelligent Legislatures, for honest and laudable purposes, is a sacred thing, and the man who would seek to repudiate it would soon find himself repudiated by the awakened indignation of a people who can still distinguish between right and wrong, and who have no idea of sacrificing their cherished honor and State pride in the pusillanimous and, perhaps, hazardous attempt to evade their just obligations. No, rather let our cotemporary consider the example of Virginia, the grand, old State that bore the brunt of four years' war, that was harried by fire and sword from border to border, that had one third of her territory arbitrarily wrenched from her possession, and that suffered a hundred fold more than we did. She never dreamed of repudiating her old debt. Instead of that, she is providing for every dollar of it, principal and interest, and is even providing for that portion of it which legitimately belongs to West Virginia.

The idea broached by our cotemporary that the old State of North Carolina is dead, and that her child, new North Carolina, is not responsible for her parent's debts, is hardly worth a challenge. Changes have been made in our organic law, some of which will stand, and there are others which will be changed back again to first principles the first chance we get; alterations have been made in our social and labor systems which we could not well avoid, but which we unreservedly accept and acknowledge in the hope that they will prove beneficial to us in the future; but for all this, North Carolina is the same old North Carolina still. There is nothing dead about her, and until she does die, it is useless to be talking about defrauding her creditors for the benefit of her heir. We will admit, for the sake of argument, that were she really defunct, the daughter would not be legally responsible for the debt of the mother, but the estate of the deceased *would* be responsible, and it would be much better for the daughter to assume the obligations of the parent and liquidate them at such times and in such ways as would best promote her own interests and convenience, than to have the creditors demanding a settlement with the executors at once, before the control of the property is surrendered to the heir.

The Representative from Forsyth.

Quite a number of our friends have informed us that the Representative from this county has been *improving* the opportunity afforded him by the Legislative recess, to give currency to reports prejudicial to the honesty and ability of the majority in that body of which he is a member. We say prejudicial to their honesty and ability, because if the statements of the gentlemen are true, then the majority in the Legislature are neither honest nor capable, but are basely deceiving the constituents who confide in them. We are informed that on divers occasions, and to numerous persons, our Representative has asserted that the Legislature from the very beginning, has foolishly frittered away its time and the people's money in discussing matters that are of no practical benefit, and that it has, in fact, done absolutely nothing to promote the general welfare. If we have reported the gentleman correctly, and he has said these things, then he has made statements which are without a shadow of foundation in fact, and he knew it when he uttered them.

Those who have carefully read our necessarily cramped and condensed reports of the legislative proceedings, *know* that much has been accomplished since the commencement of the session. The present General Assembly was compelled to enter upon a gigantic work. The unbridled domination of folly and venality for two long years had produced its legitimate results. The material interests of the State were in ruins. Our credit, once as good as gold, had been made the sport of financial gamblers and kicked about like a football until it was worn out and lost. Bribery and corruption had doubled our debt and caused it to assume proportions that are startling. Taxes, continually becoming more onerous, were slowly consuming what little vitality was left to an impoverished people. And, to make the prospect still worse, a Constitution stands in the way making it imperative upon the General Assembly to levy these taxes whether the people can stand them or not. It was indeed a gigantic work which our Legislature had before it. Order had to be brought out of chaos. The ground, cumbered with the crimes and follies of the last Legislature, had to be cleared away before any healthy legislation could be effected; and this clearing up business is what the present Legislature has been mainly engaged in. Members are doing the work actively and surely. Committees of Investigation into frauds of one kind and another consummated during the past two years, have been appointed, and they are hard at work. We hear little of their labors in open session, but it is in the Committee Rooms that evidence is being elicited. There is where the real work is being done—work that will show how our people have been defrauded of millions upon millions, and which, later in the session when the reports are perfected, will be brought out into the open Legislature, or submitted to the Convention, should one be called, and made the basis of speedy legislation designed to relieve us of at least a portion of the burdens which afflict us.

Nor is this all. Local interests have engaged the attention of the Legislature, and numerous bills to protect these interests have been discussed and passed. The military bill, which created so much confusion in the State last summer, and cost the Treasury a hundred thousand dollars, has been repealed. The detective bill, which empowered the Executive to employ secret spies and detectives like an emperor or a king, and pay them out of the public funds, has been repealed. A wise and salutary law regulating municipal elections, and giving to *bona fide* citizens and tax-payers the control of their own affairs, has been passed. Other equally salutary laws are now being perfected, and will be acted upon before the Legislature completes the labors of this session. A movement has also been inaugurated to vindicate constitutional liberty in North Carolina, by impeaching an Executive who, in his mad partisan zeal, forgot that our people possessed rights which he was bound to respect, and who went so far as to take the people's money from the public treasury—seventy thousand dollars—without authority of law, to pay his tools for trampling upon them. Finally, the great work of the session is almost perfected—the framing of a bill by which, not the Legislature, but the people can call a restricted Convention. And when the PEOPLE call a restricted Convention, restricted it is, for the people are sovereign. This Convention, besides making many needed amendments to our State Constitution, will have power to roll from our shoulders a great portion of the annual tax of $2,700,000, which even Governor Holden lachrymosely confesses we cannot pay.

The Legislature done nothing! Why it has passed and ratified thirty-eight acts of general and local importance, besides twenty-four resolutions, Senate, House and joint, every one of which was necessary and beneficial.

So much for what the Legislature has done and is doing. Now for the illustrious gentleman from Forsyth who cannot see these things, or who, if he does see them, has not sufficient candor to do justice to his political opponents, or enough prudence to hold his peace. We are well aware that the gentleman himself has done nothing, nor has he assisted in doing anything of note, that is at all beneficial to the people of North Carolina or of the county he professes to represent. He sits in his seat, day after day, as dumb as an oyster, except when the yeas and nays are called, and then he is sure, nine times out of ten, to be on the wrong side of the question and in direct opposition to the public good. While, in his opinion, the House is frittering away its time in useless discussion, why does he not rise and utter his rebuke in "thoughts that breathe and words that burn?" On the floor of the House is the place to do it, so that all the world may look on and say, "Behold an honest man!" but he should not come home here and whisper it in fence corners and on dark nights, behind the backs of those whom he assails. Why does he not get boldly up in the presence of the House, after making due reference to his beloved history of the French Revolution, and adopt the scathing language of Mirabeau when he pounced down upon the frivolous debates of the French Chamber and bade the startled house to remember it was time for deeds and not for words? Why does he confine his peerless oratory to a simple "yea" or "nay?" Ah, we are afraid his oratory would no more stand ventilation than his votes will.

And how has our Representative voted? In the first place he voted to send to the United States Senate a political adventurer from New England who has been "hail-fellow, well met" with all the precious scamps who have been robbing and ruining the State for two years past. He is a man detested by North Carolinians, and in Washington, among his own set, he is despised even while he is tolerated. Secondly, he voted against repealing the military act, which threw the State into confusion last summer, which cost the people thousands upon thousands of dollars, and the results of which will cost thousands more. Thirdly, he voted to maintain the right of Gov. Holden to declare the counties of Alamance and Caswell in a state of insurrection, and subject the citizens of these counties to treatment that would hardly be accorded the most notorious malefactor, and, above all, to deprive them of the writ of habeas corpus. Fourthly, he voted against asking Congress to remove the disabilities of Senator Vance, thus showing his willingness, for partisan purposes, to keep the good and able men of our State under the ban, and to continue ill-feeling here at home and throughout the country. He voted against the bill providing for municipal elections, thus showing that he was opposed to tax-payers in corporations controlling their own affairs. He voted—well, if we were to continue enumerating his sins it would take more time than we can afford to waste upon him.

But we have devoted this much attention to the Representative from Forsyth, to show our friends what sort of a man it is who takes it upon himself to villify the Legislature in sly corners and at times when he thinks he can make an impression upon the right sort of material. The game is played out, and the gentleman can rest assured that the people of this county will never again put him to the trouble of going to Raleigh to perform the laborious duty of saying "yea" and "nay" for the handsome wages of five dollars a day. Our representative is a good wagon-maker, a good citizen, a good neighbor and very clever in a great many ways, but he was never designed for a legislator.

We have never had an abiding faith in the policy of registering money letters. If money *must* be sent by mail, it is much safer to send it without registering, for the latter only serves as an unerring index to those in the postal service who may be disposed to evil, though we are happy to believe that such individuals are few and far between. From a recent exhibit, we learn that no less than one thousand, five hundred and seventy-four registered letters were stolen from the mails last year; and it must be remembered that the Government does not make good these losses, though, to do it justice, it spares no effort to detect the criminals.—Money should never be entrusted to letters unless no other safe mode of transmission can be conveniently adopted.

The chevalier Forney is no longer running "my two papers, both daily." For some reason, which will probably show itself before long, he has sold out the Washington *Chronicle* to other parties more devoted than himself to the declining interests of the present administration. There are rumors of a difference of opinion between the President and the chevalier, and that the latter is disgusted because his services to the party have not received what he considers a suitable recognition—in plain words, he don't think he has been paid enough for all the fibs he has told and all the dirty things he has done in the interests of his radical masters. Forney's withdrawal from Washington at this time is only another indicative straw. All who remember the Buchanan administration, will recollect how Forney shifted his sails then, and what subsequently happened.

Poor Florida Cheated Again.

Notwithstanding the heroic efforts of the Conservatives of Florida to redeem their State from the hands of the spoilers, an aim in which they succeeded in the recent election, they are now to be cheated out of the results of their hardly won victory by the iniquitous action of the Radical Board of State Canvassers. As soon as it became evident that the returns were being foully dealt with, the Conservatives procured an injunction to restrain the State Canvassers from making an official declaration of the garbled result. But, after throwing out the returns from nine counties giving a Conservative majority,—about one-fourth of the State—on the ground of alleged informalities, the State Canvassers proceeded in defiance of the injunction and announced the result as follows: For Lieut. Governor—Samuel T. Day, Radical, 12,446; W. D. Bloxam, Conservative, 11,832; Radical majority 614.—For Congressman—Josiah T. Walls, colored Radical, 12,439; S. L. Niblack, Conservative, 11,810; Radical majority 629.—The State Senate stands 11 Radicals, 10 Conservatives, and 3 vacancies. The House stands 23 Radicals, 20 Conservatives and 10 vacancies.

Had we anything like a fair and upright Congress this outrageous attempt to defeat the will of the people of Florida would meet with a swift rebuke; but as it is, we can see no present remedy. It is only another proof of what the Radicals will not hesitate to do when once they have the power in their hands; they disregard every consideration of justice and fair dealing that at all stands in the way of their own interests. It should serve as another wholesome warning to our own people, who have deposed that party from power in this State, to never again under any consideration, allow it to recover position and influence.

Arrest of Geo. W. Swepson.

The law has at length laid its dilatory hands upon one of the parties who, it is alleged, have been the principals in the recent financial transactions which resulted in serious injury to our State credit. The Raleigh *Sentinel* states that on Tuesday night of last week, George W. Swepson was arrested in that city on a bench warrant issued by Chief Justice Pearson upon an affidavit made by acting Governor Tod R. Caldwell. The warrant was executed by one of the city police.

The writ has several counts, charging Swepson with embezzlement of the public funds, conspiracy to defraud the State and the Western North Carolina Railroad, &c., &c. It was returned before the Chief Justice on Wednesday, Messrs. Bragg, Moore, Ransom, Merrimon, Fowle, Ed. Graham Haywood and R. C. Badger appearing for the prisoner, and Attorney General Shipp, aided by Judge Battle and Mr. Batchelor, for the State. The writ was read, and the case postponed until next day, when it was again taken up.—After argument of some length on both sides, the Chief Justice decided to hold the prisoner to appear at the Special Term of Buncombe Superior Court, which opens next Monday, in Asheville, in the sum of $200,000, and to remain in the custody of the Marshal of the Court until the bail was given. Swepson produced the required securities next day.

The defendant, it will be seen, has retained a powerful array of counsel, as if he felt his case a bad one and needed for its support all the ingenuity, subtlety and learning of our more prominent lawyers. It is some satisfaction to know that the prosecution has been inaugurated, but we will be much deceived if it turns out to be "short, sharp and decisive." The law's delays, especially where big fish are involved in the meshes, are notorious, and we shall look for postponements upon one plea or another, until the people begin to feel wearied of the whole affair. However, in a week or so, we shall be enabled to tell our readers something more definite as to the prospects.

There is a bill before Congress to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by an international exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. The bill provides pecuniary aid from the Federal Treasury, and seems to have stirred the jealousy of members from other cities. Brooks, of New York, says there will be an international exhibition in that city in 1876, without any aid from Congress. He also says he is unable to perceive why Philadelphia should be selected rather than Boston where the principles of the Declaration of Independence were mainly created; or than Richmond, Virginia, from which State came Jefferson who wrote the Declaration, and Madison, who was the author of the Constitution; or than Mecklenburg, North Carolina, where the first Declaration of Independence originated. We think Congress might as well save the public money, as rivalries between the big Northern cities will result in a celebration grand enough to satisfy everybody. Let them once get good and jealous, and each will endeavor to outshine the others, regardless of the cost.

It is now stated that Abbott will claim his seat in the Senate in the next Congress on the ground that the votes cast for Vance were null, they being cast for an ineligible person, and he, Abbott, received a majority of legal votes.

Mr. Morrill, a Republican Senator from the Green Mountain State, has invented a new way to fleece the impecunious and bring in lucre to the Federal Treasury. He introduced a resolution the other day, which the Senate adopted, directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of imposing a tax of one dollar upon each application addressed to the President or any of the Executive Departments, for an official position having a salary of not less than $1000, and the same tax—that is, one dollar—upon each signature thereto; and where the salary is over $1,000 an additional tax of fifty cents to be imposed. It is hardly probable that the Finance Committee will consider it expedient to impose such a tax, still Senator Morrill will be none the less thought of by the vast army of office-seekers, for introducing a resolution which does so much credit to his inventive and financial abilities.

A Sensible Suggestion.

The New Haven Home Insurance Company of Connecticut was recently declared insolvent, its assets not more than half covering its liabilities. The Company has agencies throughout the South, which, to all appearances, have been doing a thriving business. The agency for this State is at Charlotte, and the agents there promise to protect those who have insured through them by transferring their policies upon application, to Companies that are solvent. In Virginia they have gone to work in another way. A recent dispatch from Richmond says:

"Attachments have been issued against the deposit of $35,000 made by the New Haven Home Insurance Company in the State Treasury here."

Upon this the Charlotte *Democrat* makes the following sensible comments, which we trust will be duly considered by the Legislature as speedily as may be:

"The State of Virginia very promptly requires Insurance Companies doing business in that State to deposit a certain amount of money or bonds with the State Treasurer to secure the payment of losses provided the Company undertakes to defraud the policy-holder or unfairly evade payment of loss. South Carolina requires the same thing. And we hope the North Carolina Legislature will take the matter into consideration and also require all Insurance Companies to make a deposit of some sort with the State Treasury; then if it is found necessary to sue a Company for the amount of policy held, the holder can find something here at home to attach without going North at great expense to prosecute a suit. A man who holds a $1,000 or $2,000 Policy cannot afford to bring suit in Northern Courts to recover it—it would take nearly that amount to pay lawyers' fees and cost of travelling back and forth."

The total debt of the United States, including principal and interest, up to the 1st inst., is $2,470,154,366.19, of which enormous amount $1,935,342,700 is represented by bonds bearing interest payable in gold, and which are not taxable. A man may be worth $100,000, all invested in those bonds, bringing him in yearly $6,000 in gold, yet his capital is free from tax for Federal, State, county or municipal purposes. But if a man owns a little house and lot, or a few acres of ground, worth two or three thousand dollars, all told, he has to pay taxes, or else his little property goes under the sheriff's hammer. This may all be according to "the eternal fitness of things," but we can't see it.

The Charlotte *Democrat* thinks "there are other men besides Geo. W. Swepson who ought to be arrested for swindling railroads." We think so too. There are any number of them, but, strange to say, indictments have been found thus far only against Swepson and Littlefield. The former will probably prove that he surrendered his entire trust to Littlefield, when the latter became President of the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. R., and Littlefield will take good care to keep out of the way.

Gen. J. R. West has been elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana in place of John S. Harris, whose term expires March 4th. Mr. West is a Liberal, and owes his election to a coalition between the Democrats, Conservatives and Liberal Republicans in the Louisiana Legislature, against the extreme radicals.

The municipal election in Wilmington has resulted in the complete triumph of the radicals, who elected their Mayor and ten aldermen. How could it have been otherwise, when the total registration was 1754 colored to only 1075 white?

Congress is doing nothing of general interest. The St. Domingo resolutions were amended by the House, and passed by a decided vote, the Democrats, Conservatives and a few Republicans voting in the negative. Nothing new on the amnesty question.

A despatch from Washington city says that Jim Harris, colored, will contest the seat of Hon. Sion H. Rogers in the next Congress, the latter gentleman being under disabilities.

The Legislature assembles again on Monday next. The recent elections have caused a slight change in the numerical status of parties, and the Senate will now stand 35 Conservatives to 15 Republicans. The House will stand 79 Conservatives, 38 Republicans and 3 Independents.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Bombardment of the Parisian Defences Progressing--French Victory at Bapaume--Bloody, but Indecisive Battle on the Seine--Sanguinary Fighting all over Middle and Northern France.

JAN. 5.—The French under Gen. Faidherde, claim a great victory for the army of the North on the 3d inst. The villages of Bapaume and Delaigniers were destroyed, but the railway communication between Lille and Cambrai was reopened. The Prussians claim that in the battle of Bapaume, they repelled the French, and took 500 prisoners.

The bombardment of the forts to the south of Paris began this morning.

JAN. 6.—Gen. Manteuffel telegraphs that the Prussians attacked the French early on Tuesday morning on the left bank of the Seine capturing three cannon, three flags, and 500 prisoners. The battle lasted all day, the French finally retreating beyond Bourgachard.

Later despatches confirm the foregoing in part. The battle was very fierce and bloody and lasted seven hours, but neither side gained any advantage. The Prussian loss was very heavy, while the French fought with remarkable spirit and daring.

The Prussian forces have evacuated Dijon, and retreated to Vesoul, on the road to Belfort, the seige of which place continues, the French defending it with wonderful pertinacity.

JAN. 7—The Prussians have retreated from Bapaume. Their loss in the battle of the 3d was 9,000 men, while the French lost 4,000.

The Prussians are bombarding Forts Issy, Vanvres and Montrouge, on the south of Paris, and also the French entrenchments at Villejuif and Pont du Jour. The bombardment on the northeast is still conducted with great energy. The result thus far is favorable to the Prussians, notwithstanding the dense fog which embarrasses their operations.

The French forts are replying to the Prussian fire with considerable effect, though the Prussian engineers are confident of silencing them in a day or two.

Gen. Chauzy is advancing with 150,000 men in two columns from La Loup and Vendome, while the reserves from Orleans and other points are hurrying forward.

There is great mortality in the Prussian regiments around Paris. It is stated as high as two per cent.

The new King of Spain was inaugurated surrounded by bayonets. The great court building was filled with regular troops, who slept upon their arms. A large number of arms are piled along the corridors of every public building, and at all the garrisons the troops are under arms. The militia have been compelled to give up their arms, an arbitrary order to that effect having been issued on the 4th inst. Had it not been obeyed, an insurrection would have been certain. The people, generally, are apprehensive of a fresh revolution, and, all who can, stay within their own doors.

JAN. 8.—The Prussians beyond Vendome encountered two corps of the French army, and a severe conflict ensued in which the French were finally repulsed. The victors occupied Assay, Montoire and the intermediate villages.

The *Herald's* special says that eight suspected Bonapartist agents have been arrested by the French, and will probably be court-martialed. It is added that a reign of terror is commencing.

On Friday last, the Prussians attacked the French positions at Ville Chauve, Villo Porcher, St. Cyr and Surgault, and forced the French lines at Nelille. Subsequently the French rallied, assumed the offensive, advanced to the attack with spirit, and after a sanguinary conflict recovered the positions and entered St. Arnaud. The Prussians returned to Vendome leaving many wounded and prisoners in the hands of the French.

JAN. 9.—Despatches to last night report the French, under Gen. Bourbaki, marching on Nancy and Belfort. Auxonne has been recaptured by the Prussians. The French have entered Semur without resistance. The Prussians generally are withdrawing from Northern France. They made an attempt upon the town of Brares, but were repulsed with loss by the French marine detachment.

The *Times'* special from Versailles says that the American Consul, having been permitted to leave Paris, has arrived at that place. There is not much firing today. The French have redoubled their forces at Notre Dame. The French works at De Chaumont have been captured by the Prussians, and the guns turned upon the French. The Prussians represent their loss to have been slight.

The battle of the 3d., seems to have been a decided victory for the French. Towards the close of the action, two squadrons of Prussian cavalry attempted to retrieve the day by charging the French near the rear guard. One of these squadrons was annihilated, and the other wheeled and fled.

JAN. 10.—Despatches from the Prussian headquarters at Versailles report the bombardment to be vigerous and effective. The barricades at the foot of Montrouge have been destroyed and the barracks of Fort Vanvres are burning. Both these forts are south of the walls of Paris. Shells have fallen in the garden of the Lexemburg palace within the walls of the city.

The Prussian forces in the valley of the Loire have reached Nogent and now hold Chartres, but they encountered obstinate resistance along the entire route. Prince Fredrick Charles continues his march upon Le Mans. No news from the North.

The Aldine Press is one of the finest pictorial publications we have seen. It is emphatically a typographical magazine of highest excellence yet achieved. The illustrations of the present number, though few, are superb, and Dore's engraving of "Dante at the Tomb of Farinata" is thoroughly suggestive. "Falstaff and his Recruits" is a full page illustration, and suffices to tell the whole story without need of reference to Shakspeare's immortal play. The *Aldine Press* is a miracle of typographical beauty, and its literary contents are equal to the best. James Sutton and Co., New York, $2 50 per year.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FUN FOR A WINTER EVENING.—We find the following in our scrap box, but as we have never tried it, cannot affirm that the effect is as stated: If the lid of your piano has a polished surface, turn back the front fold and prop it with a book, so that the lid, fold and book shall form the sides of a triangle. Then throw the cover of the piano over all, leaving an opening at each end. An object placed at either end and viewed from the other will be seen with a kaleidoscopic effect. A lighted candle should be near the object looked at.

SKATING, &c.—The ice on our ponds is now some five or six inches thick, and lovers of the healthful sport of skating are making as much of it as they can on these beautiful moonlight nights. The cold snap of a few weeks ago gave our people an opportunity to fill all the ice-houses in and about town, and so, next summer, there will be no lack of this great luxury.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—The centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina will be celebrated by Salem and Winston lodges on to-morrow, (Saturday night.) The lodges will proceed to the Methodist Church in Winston, where an address, suitable to the occasion, will be delivered by Rev. W. W. Albea.

HOTEL TO BE REOPENED.—The large brick building at Mt. Airy, formerly owned and occupied by M. R. Banner, Esq., has been sold to S. H. Taylor, who, it is understood, says the *News*, will re-open it as a Hotel.

SURRY LOOKING UP.—The Mt. Airy *News* says that G. W. Pryer of New Jersey has purchased a farm of Job Worth near Little Mountain in that county, and that James Beamis of the same State, has purchased ground in Mt. Airy, upon which he intends building.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—On Friday last, Deputy Sheriff Joseph Kerner, accompanied by Mr. Tandy Matthews, attempted to arrest Elisha Stafford, on a peace warrant. The latter resisted, and drawing his pistol fired several shots, none of which did any further damage than making a few holes through Matthews' clothes. Under the circumstances, the peace warrant was not executed, and Stafford escaped.

☞ Don't forget the Railroad Sale to-ady and to-morrow.

STATE ITEMS.

The Raleigh *Standard* was sold out last Saturday, and there was a confused business of it. In the first place, R. C. Badger, Esq., sold the concern (minus the engine, which he said "had been stolen by parties unknown,") to W. F. Askew, Esq., for $4,000. This sale was under the mortgage executed by Littlefield. The Sheriff then stepped in, and sold the same goods and chattels over again, under divers executions. W. A. Smith, Esq., bid off the Bindery for $1,500, and the type, presses and furniture for $900. The Job Department was bid off by Nichols & Gorman for $550. Mr. Askew then gave notice that he held a mortgage claim upon the concern, and Mr. Smith gave notice that he held an unexpired lease. Fresh law suits will probably spring out of this sale.

The Warm Springs property, in Madison county, has been purchased by the Western North Carolina co-operative Manufacturing and Agricultural Association, who propose immediately to put a colony of live people on it, and erect Manufactories of various kinds, rendering available the splendid water power, and utilizing the immense forests adjacent thereto.—Manufactories for shoe-pegs, shoe-lasts, wooden ware, brooms, chairs, &c., will be erected at once.

The large tannery of R. F. Simonton, Esq., at Statesville, which was being conducted by Mr. D. C. Thompson, accidentally took fire on the night of the 5th inst., and was entirely destroyed, with a considerable amount of leather, machinery, tools, &c. A large quantity of wheat, corn, flour and other products stored in the building was also destroyed. Loss about $4,000.

A suspected horse-thief, calling himself T. P. Thompson, has been lodged in Catawba county jail. He rode a good, little black horse, good saddle withthe horn broken off, and sold horse, saddle and bridle for $15. He says he lives in Rowan, is about 22 years of age, dark complexion, spare made, speaks quickly, and has little education.

A portion of the citizens of Surry county held a public meeting at Mt. Airy on the 2nd inst., and declared in favor of a Convention for the purpose of amending our State Constitution. They recommended every township in the county to hold meetings, and express their sentiments upon the matter.

The Asheville *Citizen*, a Conservative paper, denies the report that Judge Cloud came near being mobbed during Madison court. The editor was present at that Court, and, as a general thing, found the people well pleased with the Judge.

The new Presbyterian church in Statesville was opened for public worship on Saturday last, Rev. Charles Phillips, of Davidson College, preaching the dedication sermon.

Chas. Davis, a prominent colored man among the Radicals of Lenoir county, died last week from the effects of a wound received three weeks ago in an attempt to break into a store at Kinston.

North Carolina State Musical Convention.

The North Carolina State Musical Association will hold its Second Annual Convention at Raleigh, commencing on Monday, 16th inst., and closing Friday night, following with a public concert.

The object of the Association, is the improvement of choir singing, and the awakening of a deeper interest in musical culture. To accomplish this object, the Association is required by its Constitution to hold at least one Convention each year, and to employ the services of one or more first class professional music teachers, to conduct the exercises, who will give instructions in the cultivation of the voice, solo and chorus singing, harmony and thorough bass, and the art of teaching vocal music.

The singing exercises to be selections from Oratorios, Anthems, Hymn Tunes, Glees, &c. Three sessions to be held daily.

Persons desiring to teach singing have an opportunity at a trifling cost of a course of instruction, that they will find of great service to them in their future work; and it is believed all choir leaders and choristers, may attend the coming Convention with pleasure and profit.

The Directors of the Association, have secured the services of Prof. Chester G. Allen, of New York City, who has an enviable reputation as a thorough instructor and first class director of Musical Conventions.

Books will be furnished for the occasion free to the members. Railroads will pass those attending the Convention for fare one way.

It is hoped the press throughout the State will aid us in extending this notice and urging every singer to come. If one hesitates about coming, let him ask any one attending the last Convention and take his advice.

C. DEWEY, President.
R. W. BEST, Secretary.

The papers in the State are respectfully requested to copy this announcement.

A cotemporary very justly remarks that every Conservative ought to take his county paper. If he loves the Conservative principles, he surely can afford four cents a week to spread them. The cost of paper is no excuse for not taking one.—There is not a week passes but that five times four cents are spent foolishly which might have been much better invested in a newspaper. Two dollars a year invested in a paper buys more reading matter than twenty dollars will purchase in the shape of books. A man may read books all his life, but if he fails to read the papers he may be called ignorant. Without a newspaper, a man is virtually out of the world.

Mr. J. H. Leak, of Trinity College, last week killed a hog, eighteen months old, weighing 622 pounds nett.

Wood is selling in Wilmington at $5 per cord, by the boat load, and is scarce even at that price.

Shad have appeared in the market at Newbern, and are selling at $2 per pair.

Fine Havana and Florida oranges are selling in Wilmington at $2 per hundred.

A. A. Harbin, Esq., of Davie county, succeeds Mr. J. M. Blair in the management of the Exchange Hotel in Raleigh.

The Dan River Land Agency has sold 1,100 acres of land in Rockingham county, to Mr. Alexander Smith, of Scotland.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Mt. Cenis tunnel—the greatest work of the kind in the world—has just been completed. It is about eight miles in length, pierces the Alps, and connects the town of Fourneaux in France with Bardoneche in Italy. The tunnel was began under the auspices of Napoleon, in 1857, and has cost 170,000,000 francs, or about thirty-three million dollars. It passes under three high peaks, known as the Col Frejus, the Grand Vallon, and the Col de la Kone, the central one being no less than 11,000 feet above the sea,

Major King, of Boylston, N. Y., died on Friday night week, of hydrophobia, resulting from a bite he had received from a mad dog about forty years ago. The unfortunate man suffered terribly during his paroxysms, but during his lucid intervals knew what was the matter with him, and begged his attendants to see that he did not hurt or bite anybody.

A white man named Matt. Stevens, who had been a Confederate soldier and lost an arm in the service was brutally murdered in Union county, S. C., on New Year's eve, by Gov. Scott's militia.

Capt. O. N. Butler, brother of Gen. M. C. Butler of S. C., was shot dead in Edgefield, on New Year's day, by Chas. Hamilton, during a private difficulty.

A young woman, aged 20, living at Alton, Illinois, is digging a well for her father at 72 cents a foot. She has received three offers of marriage since she began.

The President sticks to the San Domingo speculation with the ardor of a Bank president who is sure of making twenty-four per cent a year on the investment of somebody else's deposits.

The Democrats and Conservatives now have fifteen Governors out of the thirty-seven. Several years ago, they had not more than four or five.

The Lafayette, Indiana, *Journal* says that of two car loads of hogs shipped from that city to Indianapolis on the evening of Friday week last, only ten arrived alive, all the rest being frozen to death.

Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, is three times larger than the Central Park of New York, much more extensive than the celebrated Bois de Boulogne at Paris, and is one of the largest public parks in the world.

One of the Radical members of the new Florida Legislature was elected while in jail awaiting his trial for murder!

It is stated that Gen. Jubal Early is dying slowly of consumption. We are afraid he is dying from consumption of that article which made him lose the battle of Fisher's Hill.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue forbids revenue officers to leave their districts without permission.

There is a spring in Indiana sixty feet in diameter, with no soundings at four hundred feet. It runs a flour mill.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst., at the residence of F. S. Green, Esq., by Rev. L. F. Way, Mr. WALTER L. HARBIN to Miss A. CLARISSA MILLS, all of Iredell county.

On the 15th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Wm. Patterson, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH BRADSHAW to Miss NANNIE LOAPER of Alexander county.

In Graham, on the 29th ult., by Rev. A. Currie, Mr. MITCHELL CALDWELL to Miss FRANCES FISHER, all of Greensboro.

In this county, on the 5th inst., by N. C. Dawson, Esq., Mr. J. R. ALEXANDER, of Randolph county to Miss AMANDA TYSINGER, of Forsyth.

In Waughtown, on the 22d ult., by Elder William Turner, Mr. HARPER PAYNE to Miss F. E. TEAGUE, all of Davidson county.

At Red Plains, N. C., on the evening of the 4th inst., by J. T. Conrad, Esq., Mr. J. J. Jones, of Yadkin, to Miss AUGUSTA, daughter of the late A. P. Poindexter, of Yadkin.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday the 21st of Dec., by Rev. W. Baldwin, Mr. T. C. MYERS to Miss EMILY P. WILLIAMS, daughter of Wm. R. and L. E. Williams.

DIED,

In this county, on the 31st ult., of dropsy, Mrs. MATILDA VOGLER, wife of Solomon Vogler, in the 59th year of her age.

In Greensboro, on the 2nd inst., WILLIAM, T. AMOS, aged 50 years.

In Greensboro, on the 4th inst., after a lingering illness, F. B. MAURICE, in the 53rd year of his age.

In Chatham county, on the 6th ult., ORPHEUS S. HANNER, formerly of Guilford, in the 61st year of his age.

In Iredell county, on the 31st ult., Mr. ISAAC MARSH, one of the most respected citizens of that section, in the 77th year of his age.

Suddenly, in Bethania, on Sunday last, Miss SUSANNA STROUPE, aged about 80 years.

In this place, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. HANNAH NADING, relict of the late John Nading, aged 81 years, 9 months and 23 days.

Post Office Directory.

Office hours, Sunday, from 8½ to 9½ A. M. and from 1 to 2, P. M.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8½, A. M. Closes daily at 1½, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11½ A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 1½ P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 8 P. M. Closes every Saturday at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday at 7½ A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. Jan. 1st, 1871.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Burk, Mrs. Sarah Berryman, Miss Clemtine Coines, Mrs. M. J. Coleman, Martha A. Calhoun, Mrs. Francis Davis, Miss Eliza A. Delap, Mrs. Martha J. Fraize, Miss Elizabeth Fulp, Miss R. E. Harmon, Miss Mary Jones, Miss Lewcretia Rothrock, Mrs. Phebe Spainhoward, Mrs. T. F. Wood.

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

Allen W. Bevel, B. F. Buck, Davy Barnhardt, (col'd.) G. L. Beck, Allen Craver, R. B. Dunlap, J. Henry Foust, Thomas Jones, Noah R. Jones, D. P. Langly, S. E. Martin, James S. Moir, Henry Nelson, Ephraim Reight, Messrs. Roundtree & Co., N. Spock, Joseph H. Willson, Rev. R. Zink.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Diaries by Mail.

We have on hand a few POCKET DIARIES, which we will send by mail on receipt of price,—60 cts., 85 cts., $1 10 and $1 35, according to quality. Every business man should have one of these convenient memorandums, containing *Calendar Rates of Postage*, and much other interesting matter, with Cash Accounts, Memoranda, &c., complete in every respect.

No person who has ever used these invaluable Diaries, will be without one.

Gift Books.

A few left at $3 50 by mail very hand some.

For Sale at the BOOK STORE.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS.

R. H. Kline, M. D., at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 391 Arch Street Philadelphia Pa., and E. H. Green, M. D., Charlotte, N. C., are making the most remarkable cures of

Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers

by new principles—*Cancer Antidotes*—that removes the largest Cancers and Tumors without an operation with the knife, without caustic eating or burning medicines, and with but little pain.

NO OTHER TREATMENT SHOULD EVER BE USED.

For particulars send for a circular, call upon or address either of the above.

38-3m.

NOTHING LIKE IT.—We refer to NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, advertised in another column. It is in one bottle, and as clear as ice. No gum, no filth, NO POISON. Examine it. See advertisement.

AMONG THE INDIANS.—Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aboriginees are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "TREMONT," "SUFFOLK," "BOOTT," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. Their native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some afflictions which must have the interposition of higher skill. [Sentinel, Liberty, Va.

A Splendid Offer.

It is well known that the regular subscription to Demorest's Monthly Magazine is $3. That we may bring our Journal to every house in this place, we have made arrangements, by which we are enabled to send the PEOPLE'S PRESS and DEMOREST'S MONTHLY for $3 50.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY combines the most useful, comprehensive and complete Magazine now issued. It employs only first-class writers in all its numerous departments, including Music, Stories, Poetry, Household matters, Architecture, and Gardening; and its Fashions are unquestionably far ahead of all others, both for beauty and originality. Demorest's Monthly for handsome typography, high-toned literature, and first-class illustrations, fully entitles it to the claim of being the Model Parlor Magazine of America.

1871. THE WORLD. 1871.

The year 1871 bids fair to be one of the most important and fruitful in our political history. In it will be shaped the great issues on which the Presidential election of 1872 must turn. It will be an era of new political energy in the South, which, for the first time in twelve years, comes unfettered into a national canvass; and an era of confident hope to the Democratic party everywhere. The superannuated issues on which the Radical party have stood are passing out of politics, and the blundering imbecility and profligate extravagance of General Grant's administration need only to be faithfully exposed to turn the tide of public feeling strongly against it. In this, the great work of the coming year, The World will act no secondary part. Its location in the great focus of national commerce and intelligence, the freshness and abundance of its news, and its recognized position as the leading organ of the Democratic party, lay upon it a mission and apostleship which it will discharge with unflinching boldness, vigor, fidelity and zeal. It will be in constant counsel and communion with the tried leaders and sagacious statesmen of the party in all the States of the Union, cordially co-operating with them, and they with it, in building up the party in order and unity; healing differences, infusing confidence, inviting and encouraging new proselytes, and leading on the party as a bold and unbroken phalanx to the great triumph which awaits it in 1872.

The share allotted to The World in this combined and disciplined movement of the Democracy, in their onward march to victory, is the dissemination of political truth; a work which can be fruitful only in proportion to the extent of its circulation. We ask Democrats everywhere to aid in scattering the good seed broadcast over the whole land, during the period which is so important in reference to the coming harvest.

AS A VEHICLE OF NEWS

The World (now in the eleventh year of its existence) has always held the first rank among metropolitan journals. Its news on every topic of interest, political, commercial, literary, social, domestic, and foreign, is always fresh, abundant, various, and accurate, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence, always rendered with such promptitude and spirit that the paper has a large and increasing circulation among political opponents for its superiority in these respects.

AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION

The World is fearless, trenchant, indomitable; ardent in its advocacy of sound Democratic principles, unsparing in its denunciation of political abuses and corruption; and not confining its discussions to mere politics, it takes a wide range, touches upon a great variety of subjects and aims to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attention. It gives conspicuous prominence to trade, commerce, and finance, and on these topics invites comparison with any other journal published at the commercial metropolis.

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

A large quarto sheet, printed throughout in large type, and published every Wednesday morning. Among its prominent features are:

1. Its very full and accurate Market Reports, embracing the Live Stock markets of New York, Albany, Brighton, Cambridge, and Philadelphia; the New York Country Produce Markets, and General Produce Markets of the country; and full reports of the New York Monthly Market. Each of these reports are compiled with great care, and contain the latest quotations that can be obtained up to the time of putting the paper to press.
2. Its Agricultural Department, which contains each week articles on practical and scientific farming that are of great value to American farmers. A special feature of this department is a weekly summary of the condition of the Hop Market at home and abroad.
3. A very full report of the proceedings of the Farmer's Club of the American Institute is printed in each issue of The Weekly World, the day after the meeting of the Club. By this arrangement the report appears in the Weekly World one week in advance of its publication in any other weekly paper.
4. A portion of the Weekly World is reserved for family reading matter, including original and select stories, poems, waifs of humor and extracts from books and periodicals. Particular attention will be given to this department during the year.
5. A special feature of the Weekly World is a carefully compiled summary of the news of each week. It is made so complete that no one who reads it can fail of being well posted on all the important news of the day.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

Published Tuesday and Friday, is a large quarto sheet containing all the news published in the Daily World, with the exception of such local reports as may be of no interest to non-residents of New York City. Its market reports are as full as those of the daily edition, and it contains, besides interesting literary matter, on Friday of each week a full report of the Farmers' Club.

THE DAILY WORLD.

Contains all the news of the day that can be obtained by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world, and thorough discussion of all topics of interest.

THE WORLD ALMANACS.

"The World Almanacs" contain a vast quantity of political information of use to every voter, and of such character as can be obtained in no other publication. In it are printed full official returns of every important election; the vote of New York State by election districts, and of Connecticut by towns; the name and votes of each candidate for each branch of the New York Legislature; list of members of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives; obituary records and list of important events; a complete summary of political events during each year; crop reports; cotton statistics; acts of Congress, &c., &c. As a compact political manuel it has no equal.

TERMS BY MAIL.

WEEKLY WORLD.

One Copy, 1 year	$2.00
Four Copies, 1 year, separately addressed	7.00
Ten Copies, 1 year, separately addressed	15.00
And an extra copy to getter up of Club.	
Twenty Copies 1 year, to one address	25.00
Extra copy to getter up of Club.	
Twenty Copies 1 year, separately addressed	27.00
Extra copy to getter up of Club.	
Fifty Copies, 1 year, to one address	50.00
And the Semi Weekly 1 year to getter up of Club.	
Fifty Copies 1 year, separately addressed	55.00
And the Semi-Weekly to getter up of Club.	
One Hundred Copies 1 year, one address	100.00
And the Daily 1 year, to getter up of Club.	
One Hundred Copies, 1 year, separately addressed	110.00
And the Daily 1 year to getter up of club.	

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

One copy, 1 year	$4.00
Two Copies, 1 year, separately addressed	6.00
Four copies, 1 year, separately addressed	10.00
Ten copies 1 year, to one address	20.00
Extra copy to getter up of Club.	
Ten copies, 1 year, separately addressed	22.00
Extra copy to getter up of Club.	

DAILY WORLD.

One Copy, 1 year	$10.00
One Copy, 6 months	5.00
One Copy, 3 months	2.50
One Copy 1 year, with Sunday Edition	12.00
One Copy 6 months, with Sunday Edition	6.00
One Copy 3 months, with Sunday Edition	3.00
One Copy 1 months, with Sunday Edition	1.00

THE WORLD ALMANACS.
(For 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871.)

Price, Single Copies, of either year, postpaid	50
Seven Copies of either year, postpaid	$1.00

DIRECTIONS.

Additions to Clubs may be made any time in the year at the above Club rates.

Changes in the Club Lists made only on request of persons receiving Club packages, stating date of subscription, edition, post-office, and State to which it has previously been sent, and enclosing twenty-five cents to pay for trouble of the change to separate address.

Terms—Cash in advance. Send Post-office Money Orders, Bank Draft, or Registered Letters. Bills sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

We have no travelling agents. Specimen copies, posters, &c., sent free of charge, wherever and whenever desired. Address all orders and letters to

"The WORLD,"
35 Park Row, New York.

Vacuum Oil Blacking

Fits HARNESS perfectly,
Prevents Cracking,
Does not fry out or gum the surface,
Softens and preserves the Leather,
Excludes the Water,
Excellent for Boots, Shoes, Buggy-tops, &c.

Put up in Tin Cans, assorted sizes. Prices, Quart 75. Pint 50. Half pint 25.

Gives universal satisfaction.

For sale by
J. L. Fulkerson, SALEM, N. C.

Where you will also find a nicely-selected stock of

Dry-Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Yankee Notions, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Leather, Wood Ware, &c.

In fact everything usually called for, will always be kept in stock by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Very particular attention paid to the wants of the ladies.

Please give him a call and examine his stock.

If you wish a superior article of

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and
Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,

Call on

J. L. FULKERSON.

Winston Male Academy.

J. W. GOSLEN, Principal.

THE SPRING SESSION of this School will commence on

WEDNESDAY,
the 11th of JANUARY, 1871.

Pupils will be prepared to enter any of the regular College Classes.

TUITION.

Elementary Branches,	$11 00
Advanced English,	14 00
Languages and higher Mathematics,	17 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

Session Twenty Weeks.
Money to be paid at the close of the Session.
Board can be had at from $10 00 to $12 00 per month. 51-3t.

F. MELLER,

Confectioner & Fancy Cake Baker,
(Between Vogler's Store & Dr. Zevely's Drug Store.)
SALEM, N. C.,

HAS now on hand a fresh and extensive stock of ***Confectionery,*** embracing plain and ***Fancy Candies, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Cakes, Crackers, &c.,*** to which he invites the attention of the public.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS AND CHINA-WARE,

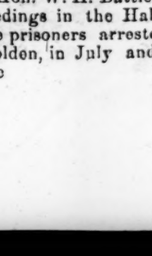
suitable for the approaching gift season, in store

Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he will endeavor by strict attention to his business, and by consulting the tastes and wishes of his customers, to merit a continuance of their favors.

F. MELLER.
Salem, N. C., Nov. 11, 1870. 44-tf.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Hon. W. H. Battle's Report of the proceedings in the Habeas Corpus cases of the prisoners arrested by order of Gov. Holden, in July and August for sale at the BOOK STORE.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK. PATENTED.

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y. Salem, N. C.

JOHN WILSON WM. WILSON

WILSON & BROTHER,

GENERAL
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 56 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

REFER TO

H. Geiger & Co., No. 222 North Third Street.
Dupuy & Hubbard, No. 130 North Third Street.
Tenbrook & Brother, No. 3 South Water St.
James, Kent, Santee & Co., Nos. 235, 237, 239, 241 North Third Street.
Wanner, Kline & Co., Nos. 215 and 217 North Third Street.
Geo. S. Lovell, No. 40 North Fourth Street.
Oct. 21-6m.

Prospectus of "The Patriot."

THE PATRIOT, a daily Democratic and Conservative newspaper, is published by the "Patriot Newspaper Association," at No. 927 D street, between Ninth and Tenth, City of Washington:

THE PATRIOT will advocate a prompt and perfect Restoration of the Union in all its parts, and its entire integrity; equality among the States as prescribed by the Constitution, the immediate removal of all disabilities resulting from the Civil War, and the restoration of harmony and fraternal fellowship between all sections of the country, which the abuses and usurpations of partisan power have criminally labored to prevent:

A Tariff for Revenue to cover the expenditures of an economical Administration, and to meet the just obligations of the Government, as opposed to the existing system of exorbitant protection for special monopolies and undisguised partiality for favored manufacturers:

Reduction of the present odious and oppressive scale of Taxation, both as applied to duties on imports and to internal revenue:

Rigid Economy in every department of the Government, and retrenchment of the expenses:

Reform of the Public Service in all its branches, Civil, Military, and Naval:

A Sound National Currency, equally distributed among the States, and protected against speculative fluctuations:

The Right of Intelligent Labor, against all selfish combinations to degrade and depreciate it:

Legislation by which the public lands will be reserved for actual settlers, and as a resource of National credit, in opposition to the Radical policy of enormous grants to speculators and corrupt schemes:

The fullest and firmest Protection to American Citizens abroad:

And cordial sympathy with all people struggling for liberty and self-government,

It is intended to publish a newspaper of the first class, and to enlist the best available talent in all its departments.

TERMS—Invariably Cash in Advance.

THE DAILY PATRIOT per annum	$10 00
THE WEEKLY PATRIOT per annum, single copy	2 50
THE WEEKLY PATRIOT per annum, clubs of ten or more	2 00

Remittances may be made by drafts or checks payable in any of the principal cities, or by Post office orders.

Address on business,
JAMES G. BERRET,
"Patriot" Office, Washington, D. C.

National Democratic Executive Resident Committee,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

We take pleasure in recommending most earnestly to the support of our Democratic and Conservative friends throughout the country "The Patriot" newspaper, as announced in the foregoing prospectus.

There is no journal at the Capitol through which the voice of opposition can now be heard, or the abuses and iniquities of the party in power may be exposed.

Such an organ has become an admitted necessity, which we are persuaded will be ably and satisfactorily supplied by "The Patriot."

This enterprise rests upon a firm foundation, and is entitled to the confidence and favor of all men who desire to redeem the Government from misrule and corruption, and to bring back the principles, simple virtues, and integrity of our forefathers.

COMMITTEE.

Sam. J. Randall, M. C., Chairman.	F. Stone, M. C.
T. M. Smith,	R. T. Merrick,
H. W. Slocum M. C.	N. L. Jeffries, Sec'y.
A. St. C. Denver.	Thos. Swann, M. C., Treasurer.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Eugene Casserly, Cal.	A. G. Burr, Ill.
Jno. P. Stockton, N. J.	B. Winchester, Ky.
Wm. H. Barnum, Conn.	C. A. Sheafe, Tenn.
H. W. Slocum, N. Y.	E. Wells, Mo.
John T. Bird, N. J.	C. A. Eldridge, Wis.
Sam. J. Randall, Pa.	E. M. Wilson, Minn.
B. T. Biggs, Del.	Jos. S. Smith, Oregon.
F. Stone, Md.	J. A. Johnson, Cal.
J. W. Johnston, Va.	J. C. Connor, Texas.
F. E. Shober, N. C.	P. M. B. Young, Ga.
P. Van Trump, Ohio.	A. Bailey, La.
W. F. Niblack, Ind.	A. A. C. Rogers, Ark.

R. A. JENKINS,

SALEM, N. C.,

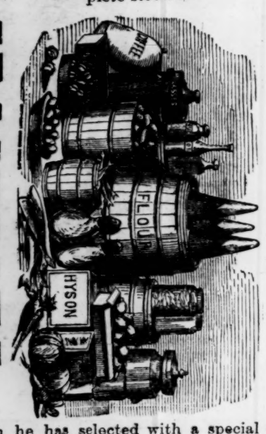
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER

AND

DEALER IN COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends to his handsome and complete stock of

GROCERIES,



FAMILY

which he has selected with a special eye to the wants of this section. It embraces all commodities that can be found in a *city establishment*, and will be sold at prices, either for cash or barter, that cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who deal with us. Our stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

is one of the finest and largest in this part of the country, and we cordially invite our friends to examine for themselves.

Agricultural Implements.

I am agent for a large firm engaged in the manufacture of improved Agricultural Implements, and will continually keep on hand fine assortment from which to select.

Fertilizers & Seeds of all kinds

FROM first-class houses, and warranted to be all that is recommended.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

HOGS AND POULTRY of the best breeds adapted to this section of country.

WE are in the market this fall and Winter, for

WILD GAME

and will purchase Wild Turkeys, Partridges, and other game at the highest market rates, paying either cash or barter.

Leaf Tobacco

WILL be taken in barter for Goods, or will be received and sold upon commission for the best prices the market affords.

R. A. JENKINS.

Salem, N. C. Nov. 14, 1870.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

THE

NEW YORK OBSERVER

YEAR BOOK

AND ALMANAC,

TO BE ISSUED JANUARY 1st., 1871.

One of the most complete compends of important information which has ever been compiled in this country. It should be in every Library as a book of reference.

It contains an interesting History of Almanacs, Civil, Commercial, and Agricultural Information concerning all the Governments in the World; a General Summary of all the Benevolent Institutions and Religious Denominations in the World, with a complete Ministerial Dictionary of nearly every Religious Body in the United States, a complete list of all the Colleges, Theological Seminaries, Medical and Law Schools in the United States.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

All persons subscribing and paying for the NEW YORK OBSERVER for one year ($3) will receive a copy of this valuable work

GRATUITOUSLY.

Sample copies of the *Observer* sent free.

SIDNEY E. MOOR, Jr., & Co.,

37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price.

J. T. VICKERY'S FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

GRAPE VINES

By the dozen, 100, 1,000 or 10,000. Also **FRUIT TREES,**

STRAWBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANT, RASPBERRY, ASPARAGUS, BLACKBERRY, &c., &c., &c., RHUBARB,

and other plants in my line. Should my customers wish any variety not on hand, I will order from reliable Nurserymen. I am Agent for the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries. For further information see Knox's Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue, which contains much valuable information on Small Fruit Culture, and will be sent to all applicants enclosing ten cents. I am also agent for the EUREKA Grape, which is placed first on the list by many grape growers.

Send postage stamp for Catalogue. Send in your orders early. Plants and Vines not over four pounds weight, can be sent by mail.

Salem, N. C., Oct 14, 1870. 40-tf S. T. MICKEY.

Yadkin Valley Nursery.

THE PROPRIETOR OF this Nursery offers to the trade, this season, a large and splendid stock of

FRUIT TREES,

consisting of

APPLES, PEACH, PEAR,
PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT.

Also a fine lot of

GRAPE VINES,
STRAWBERRY,
and RASPBERRY

plants of the most approved kinds.

☞ Send for Catalogues and learn prices.

Address, A. E. CONRAD,
40-3m. Vienna, Forsyth Co., N. C.

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!

STOCK LARGER THAN EVER!

Second Full Purchase since July.

PATTERSON & CO,

Corner of Main & Bank Street,

SALEM, N. C.,

Offer an unrivaled assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

FARMERS who raise Tobacco,
FARMERS who raise Grain,
TRADESMEN, PROFESSIONAL MEN,
PEOPLE without trades or professions.
OLD MEN and YOUNG MEN,
OLD LADIES, and "last but not least,"
YOUNG LADIES,

are respectfully invited to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS:

In addition to a full line of Prints, De-Laines, Merinos, Flannels, &c., we offer the latest novelties in DRESS GOODS. In colors we have different styles, and in Black we offer

W. I. PEAKE & CO'S

brands of Alpacas and Mohairs, the best in the world.

Also a beautiful assortment of

SACK FLANNELS, both plaid and plain.
WHITE and BROWN MUSLINS,
BED BLANKETS, &c

NOTIONS.

An increased stock. Our Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Undershirts, and Fancy Goods of all kinds, have been selected with care, and will be found very desirable. Our Linen Handkerchiefs are a new and attractive style, and are imported expressly by the New York House of whom we buy.

DRUGS

The usual assortment, including Perfumery, Soaps, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Lamps, Chimneys, &c., &c. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated

G ME COCK WHITE LEAD.

GROCERIES.

We have a reputation on these goods which we are determined to maintain. Our Sugars, Coffees, Teas and Molasses, are in better stock than ever. We offer Sugars, Coffees, Cheese, &c., at very low prices by the package.

HARDWARE.

We have added many articles to this department, and hope to meet the wants of our customers. Prices reduced.

HOLLOW WARE.

The lightest and smoothest in market.

IRON AND STEEL.

Of various kinds and sizes. We flatter ourselves that we have the fullest assortment in this section.

CROCKERY

in good supply, which we offer at reduced rates.

HATS.

The latest and most desirable styles in Fur, Saxony and Wool.

GRINDSTONES:

Every Farmer should have a Grindstone. We have a large assortment of the best Berea Stones, which we are selling at the low price of 4 cents per pound.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Bevel and Arch Top.

BOOTS & SHOES

Our Ladies' Sewed Work is manufactured expressly for us in Philadelphia, and cannot be excelled in beauty of finish, quality and durability of material. Anxious to give these goods a wide sale, we offer them at extremely low prices. Boots for Men, Youths and Boys. In pegged work we are kept constantly supplied with Shelly Bros. & Co's Thomasville Shoes, for Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children These shoes have an unequalled reputation.

STRAW CUTTERS:

The best in use. Any size ordered if not on hand.

Ploughs, Shellers, &c:

of Thompson's make. Home machines of long established reputation.

FRIES' GOODS:

Fries' "Jeans" are better and cheaper than any woolen goods offered in this market.—We sell by bolt or yard at Factory prices. FRIES' COTTON YARN IS THE BEST. Buy no other. We do not intend to be undersold on these goods.

We return our thanks to our many customers. We promise to use our best efforts to please them, and to keep a full stock for our rapidly growing trade.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 21, 1870-41-tf

BALTIMORE ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

THE GREAT

Southern Piano

MANUFACTORY.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unpurchased pre-eminence*, which pronounces them unequalled.

THEIR TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale.

THEIR TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequalled, using none but the very best SEASONED MATERIAL, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber &c., on hand.

☞ All our SQUARE PIANOS have our New Improved *Overstrung Scale* and AGRAFFE TREBLE.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in GRAND PIANOS AND SQUARE GRANDS, PATENTED AUGUST 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

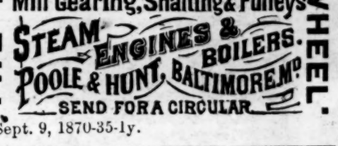
Every Piano fully Warranted for 5 Years.

We have made arrangements for the SOLE WHOLESALE AGENCY for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, which we offer, Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

Sept. 9, '70-35-6m. ***Baltimore, Md***

THE TURBINE



WATER WHEEL.

Sept. 9, 1870-35-1y.

ESTABLISHED 1811.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

262 BALTIMORE ST., *BALTIMORE,*

Have the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

In the city, of

SCHOOL MEDICAL and DENTAL, and LAW, CLASSICAL and MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKS.

An immense supply of

GENERAL BANK AND COUNTING-HOUSE

STATIONERY.

Blank Books made to order in any style of Binding and Ruling.

The same careful Attention given to

ORDERS

as to PERSONAL PURCHASES.

INSIDE FIGURES ALWAYS.

Send for Catalogues, &c.

[Sept. 23, 1870-37-4m.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION

1870.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET, TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS,

BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,

BLONDS, NETTS, CRAPES, RUCHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS,

STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.,

237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parsian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given. 32-tf.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

An Illustrated Magazine for the People!

TAKES THE PLACE OF

Hours at Home, Putnam's Magazine, and the Riverside Magazine for Young People.

PROFUSELY AND ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

Grand Serial Tale by Geo. McDonald one of the most graphic writers of Great Britain.

The Magazine will contain illustrated articles on American and Foreign Literature.

Edited by J. G. HOLLAND.

Every effort will be made to make it the best Family Magazine in America.

Subscription $3 per Year.

SCRIBNER & Co.

654 BROADWAY N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD

Containing "Fleetwood's Life of Christ," and "Lives of the Apostles, Evangelists and Martyrs" Dodridge's "Evidences of Christianity," "History of the Jews" by Josephus; "History of all Religious Denominations, with treatise and tables relating to events connected with Bible History, containing many fine engravings.—The whole forming a complete Treasury of Christian Knowledge.

W. FLINT, 26 S. SEVENTH ST. Phila. -4w

GETTING UP CLUBS.

GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS.

Parties enquire how to get up clubs. Our answer is, send for Price List, and a Club form will accompany it with full directions, making a large saving to consumers, and remunerative to Club organizers.

The Great American Tea Co.,

31 & 33 *VESEY STREET,*

P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK, 1-4w.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Business honorable. No competition, liberal pay given. S. W. KENNEDY,

Jan6. - 1-4w. 8 S. 4th St., Phila.

$10 MADE FROM 50 Cts!

Something urgently needed by everybody.—Call and see; or 12 samples sent (postage paid) for 50 cts., that retail easily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y.

Jan. 6-1-4w.

100,000 AGENTS WANTED FOR

HOW **WOMEN** CAN MAKE **MONEY**

And other best Books in the market

MCKINNEY & MARTIN, 1508 Chesnut St., Phila.

Jan. 6-1.4w

FARMER'S HELPER

Shows how to double the profits of the FARM, and how farmers and their sons can each make

$100 PER MONTH

In Winter. 10,000 Copies will be mailed free to Farmers. Send name and address to

ZIEGLER & McCURDY,
Philadelphia, Pa.— -4w1

---

8 O'CLOCK.

Jan. 6-1-4w.

$60 A WEEK paid agents, male or female, in a new manufacturing business at home. No capital required. Address NOVELTY Co., Saco, Me. Nov. 18-45-4w.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

FREE LOVE

AND

ITS VOTARIES.

by Dr. John B. Ellis. Large Sales. Immense Profits. Stupendous revelations and startling disclosures. The whole subject laid bare and its hideousness exposed to universal execration. *Written in the interests of Civilization, Christianity and Public Morality.* Send for circulars and terms. U. S. Publishing Co., 411 Broome Street

---

LIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR WOMEN

OF NEW YORK

OR SOCIAL LIFE IN THE GREAT CITY. Wonderful developments among the aristocracy. Married Women exposed, &c., &c. Price $3.25. The best Book to sell published. The best terms to Agents ever given. Address, N. Y. Book Co. 145 Nassau St N. Y. 42-4w.

Warranted to Suit all Tastes.

With Green Tea Flavor.

BLACK TEA

A PURE CHINESE

42-4w

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

And for sale Wholesale only by the

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

P. O. Box, 5506, 8 Church Street N. Y.

SEND FOR THEA-NECTAR CIRCULAR.

I WAS CURED OF DEAFNESS AND CATARRH by a simple remedy and will send the recipe free. MRS. M. C. LEGGETT,

1-4w. Jersey City, N. J.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 1-4w

---

AGENTS WANTED FOR

A. H. STEPHENS

Great History of the War. Complete in one volume. Send for circulars, with terms and a full description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia Pa., Atlanta Ga., or St Louis, Mo. 1-4w

---

WORK FOR SPARE HOURS.

BRINGING IN SHEAVES.

A Book from the crowded life of one who is loved and in demand all over the land.

Rev. A. B. EARLE.

This Book meets a great sale North and South Agents wanted everywhere. Commissions large. For Circulars, press notices, agent's reports, terms, etc., address JAMES H. EARLE, 96 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. 1-4w

---

WANTED,

Fine Havana or Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco, for which the highest cash price will be paid at the Salem Grocery by

R. A. JENKINS.

Dec. 16, 1870-49-tf.

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER.—Removes superfluous hair in *five minutes* without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

Relieves most violent paroxysms in *five minutes* and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN

Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my

Preparation of Compound Extract Buchu.

The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist,
of 16 Years' Experience.

[From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

☞ The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 BROADWAY, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

BLUM'S

FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

1871,

NOW READY!

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, by L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Oct., 1870.

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK & JOB PRI TING

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

ORDERS FOR

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LAELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

and any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing, respectfully solicited. *Terms.*—CASH.

L. V. BLUM, Proriet r.

Salem, N. C. Jan. 1870.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Time.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50,

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, **Four Dollars.**

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), **Eight Dollars.**

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), **Fifteen Dollars.**

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), **Thirty-three Dollars.**

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), **Thirty-five Dollars.**

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), **Fifty Dollars.**

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), **Sixty Dollars.**

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, **Eight Dollars.**

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), **Sixteen Dollars.**

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

Musical Instruments

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE:

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin

BOWS and HAIR

For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of

Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1871.

The First Edition of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide, is published and ready to send out—100 pages and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with Three Hundred fine Wood Engravings and Two beautiful

COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and most instructive Floral Guide published. A German Edition published, in all other respects similar to the English.

Sent free to all my customers of 1860, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.

Address **JAMES VICK,**
ROCHESTER, N. Y.